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It will be fair and warmer today.

TYPHUS FEVER

The dreaded typhus is dangerously near to us. One case has been discovered in Detroit in a Polish family named Czappa. The germs of the disease, it is believed were brought to Detroit by a family named Rotnow who less than two weeks ago landed from the steamer Carlsruhe at Baltimore. It is asserted that fifteen deaths occurred on board the steamer during her passage. At the time the passengers were led to believe the disease nothing more serious than carlet fever. Had the Carlsruhe landed at New York she would have been quarantined and thoroughly fumigated before the landing of her passengers. That this rule is not enforced in all ports is to be deplored, and stringent examinations ought to be speedily adopted and rigidly enforced at all ports where emigrants land. Typhus or jail fever, or ship fever, or famine fever as it has been variously designated, is a contagious disease, attended with great prostration, marked with copious eruptions of red spots upon the body and usually ends fatally in from two to three weeks. While it is no part of the policy of this government to deny a haven to emigrants, it should be the jealous care of all to see that foreign diseases, are denied admittance.

GOOD FOR A CENTURY.

It has been estimated that the total amount of anthracite coal in the Lehigh valley, Penn., was originally 14,450,000 tons. In that part of the field which has been worked up to January 1, 1844, 919,239 tons had been taken out, and 2,532,000 tons are not yet mined, or are unavailable. This leaves in the neighborhood of 11,921,400 tons. The estimated waste in mining and preparing the coal for market is 20 per cent. The demand increases each year at the rate of only 4 per cent. The annual consumption is placed at 9,000,000 tons. If the annual consumption was increased to 10,000,000 tons, the coal available could not be exhausted in one hundred years. These figures will furnish food for thought to that class of people who profess concern for the future. Those who find the present amply sufficient for their needs will continue to bask in the warmth of their glowing hard coal burners and give little heed to means yet to be employed to warm the homes of their descendants.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S TRIBUTE.

That was a notable gathering at Delmonico's Wednesday night, and more notable than the gathering was Senator Sherman's simple tribute to his famous brother, and great general, William Tecumseh Sherman. Though but a few years the older, "he was always to me as an elder brother," said the senator, while to others "whether as a comrade or as a friend he was an honorable gentleman without fear and without reproach." "Intense patriotism led him to the war, though he believed war a barbarism which could not be refined." In this belief he held that "the speediest way to ending it was to prosecute it with vigor to complete aversion." For politics he had a great aversion, and to those urging him to accept a nomination for the presidency he turned a deaf ear, "to him politics had no pleasing aspect, but all forms of social life gave him pleasure and occupation. Easily moved by sympathy or passion. Often brusque with men, he was kind and gentle with women in every rank or condition in life and from them received the homage they would pay to a brother." In a simple direct style the senator spoke, not once rising to impassioned eloquence, nor apparently caring for rhetorical effect. But he rose to the dignity of a just tribute from a brother scarce less honored than the honored dead.

COLUMBUS DAY.

A suggestion has been made that October 12 next, the entire country join in a celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. That the observance shall be as general as possible it is proposed that our most representative institution—the public school—be the center of each local celebration, and that the co-operation of educators and teachers generally be solicited in furtherance of this celebration. The movement has awakened remarkable interest wherever understood. The historical significance of the day has never received that recognition it is so peculiarly entitled to. Since the discovery of the western hemisphere, the progress of civilization has been marked by a nobler impulse. Old methods have been revolutionized. Old thoughts have been replaced by newer ideas, and the new ideas have been put to a more beneficent use. Manners are better. Laws are more humane and able deeds are not confined to the few, but have become the impulse of all. This is largely due to our common schools—a peculiarly American institution—and to them the appeal is first made to inaugurate a celebration which shall at once testify to the significance

ment of one daring man and the marked progress since then of all that is desirable in the arts, science and mechanics, as well as those nobler principles which prevail today. Among the unique features proposed, is to have these school celebrations participate in the opening exercises of the Columbian Exposition, by reading some of the addresses there to be delivered, and by singing some of the songs there to be sung, as near simultaneously as possible throughout our land. In this way the 13,000,000 school children of the United States will be brought into close touch and sympathy with the great historical event of this year.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

The aggressive newspaper is the reflex of public opinion and characteristics, dependent upon the pulsations of public temper for patronage. It is the surest financial, social and moral barometer. The aggressive paper, when properly supported by the business men and by the manufacturers, helps the interests of all. Not a city in Michigan possesses newspapers that have enlarged or so materially improved their plants in the last year as have the papers of Grand Rapids. It shows not only that the work is appreciated, but that there is a solidarity about the magic Valley City that is bound to make it greater in the future than it has ever been in the past. Grand Rapids is the metropolis of western Michigan. It is not dependent upon or overshadowed by any great city in the same territory. It is a duty to control this territory just as other enterprising cities control theirs. This can be done by thorough newspaper work. In order to do this work substantial support must be had from business men and manufacturers.

HE HAD NOT HEARD.

When Thomas F. Keenan of Boston arose in the Massachusetts democratic convention and read from his amended resolution, "That the democrats, etc., recognize the sterling worth and grand work of David Bennett Hill in support of those true democratic doctrines which have preserved the Empire state of New York as the banner commonwealth of the democracy," he had evidently not heard of Hill's fellowship with Maynard. He had not learned that Maynard perjured a return handed down by the court of appeals. He had not learned that a committee of brother lawyers had denounced this act as grand larceny. He had not learned that David Bennett Hill appointed this confessed thief an associate judge of the court of appeals. He had not learned that Hill had instructed a committee of the two houses of the New York legislature to admit Maynard's thievery and vindicate it on the ground of "the prejudice and partisan bias of his accusers." If Hill's participation in Maynard's crime be true democratic doctrine, then may the people be delivered from democracy.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF IRON.

There is a marked depression in the pig-iron trade. Accounted for in part by the light demand for non-Bessemer, and the increased demand for Bessemer's or high grade steel. The difference of about 100,000 tons produced over the amount consumed has, however, the most depressing influence. The new Mesaba range in Minnesota, where it is claimed an unlimited body of ore exists which can be mined as easily as a cellar is excavated, has caused a flurry in iron stocks and added its influence to the depression. The real cause, however, may be found in the impetus given to furnace building a few years ago when the Gogebic mines were opened. The present depression is but a natural sequence to the unprecedented activity then displayed. A few years, perhaps months, may elapse before the demand will equal the offerings. But no one may doubt that if our present progress is maintained prosperity will be renewed.

LET IT SPEAK.

A convention of college republican clubs will be held May 17, at the Michigan University. This convention is unique in design, and if followed by others, as expected, will undoubtedly bear good fruit. That the Michigan University should have inaugurated this first convention of the kind is a matter of congratulation. Let the idea spread, it is worthy the fostering care of educators everywhere. To our college students as to no other class we must look for future political leaders, and if they are trained in practical politics they are that much better prepared for the graver and more earnest duties of American citizenship. Any plan of this kind which has a tendency to broaden and amplify republicanism and republican principles is deserving all the encomiums which can be heaped upon it, and all the assistance which men who have achieved national renown can render it.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

The author of the house has caught a tartar in the person of Mr. Burrows. Under conditions like those existing last Monday, Mr. Burrows called the attention of the speaker to the fact that under the rules the motion before the house was not debatable, and expressed amazement that the chair did not require Mr. McMillan to sit down. This so incensed the speaker that he is reported to have flushed with anger, while the house roared with laughter. Speaker Crisp seemed to be of the opinion that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the country is of the opinion that he is a poor speaker who cannot control his temper.

RAILWAY REVENUE.

In a hearing held before a subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee relative to the railway combine, Congressman Hodge expressed the opinion that it may be not only ad-

vantageous, but highly beneficial to adopt a general policy of national supervision of all railway interests, not through ownership, but through a regulating law. In support of this opinion he said: "The tendency of the times is toward the aggregation of great interests which must sometime be met, or by consolidation they will put themselves beyond regulation." Complication with great coal and iron interests and the control of millions of acres of land are continually rising and should be met by some adequate law.

NAVIGATION OPENED IN CHICAGO WITH A STRIKE BY THE LONGBOARDS, WHO ARE DEMANDING THE SAME WAGES PAID THEM AS AT THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION LAST FALL—25 CENTS PER HOUR. ALEXANDER McKEE, WHO HAS SOLE CHARGE OF HIRING ALL STEVEDORES ALONG THE RIVER, IS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WILL NOT PAY MORE THAN 20 CENTS AN HOUR. TROUBLE IS FEARED.

As a return for the favors had at the hands of the republican party in Iowa, the "dry," as they facetiously call the prohibitionists, have organized for hostile work and declare they will defeat the republican party of Iowa this fall. It is the old story of warning the serpent to life and then getting stung to death for a mistaken kindness.

APRIL 18 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in Oklahoma territory will be thrown open to settlers. The rush is unprecedented and great excitement prevails. It is believed, however, that no serious trouble will spring up among the would-be settlers.

It is singularly unfortunate that the Louisiana republicans can not heal their differences and unite. The split in the democratic party of that state is so wide, that if the republicans were not blind to the opportunity presented they could very reasonably hope to carry the state.

JOHN SHERMAN'S cleverness was never more aptly illustrated than in his answer to the question: "Would a free silver measure pass the senate?" "The senators do not tell each other how they are going to vote. Many would like to know, for instance, which way Senator Hill will vote," was his laconic reply.

How quickly the democrats found out the Rhode Island election had no significance when the returns showed the election of the republican ticket. Just before the election, however, they attached the greatest significance to this election. If one little state can so dampen their ardor, where will they be next fall?

The correspondence with China relative to Mr. Blair has been published. It is made to appear from this correspondence that the government, not Mr. Blair, was a persona non grata. But just how it makes Mr. Blair a persona grata for the presidency is not apparent.

MASSACHUSETTS democrats in convention assembled at Boston, most emphatically sat down on free silver. Democratic harmony on the free silver issue, becomes more and more painfully discordant as the time for holding the national convention approaches.

Mr. FASSETT of New York, expresses the opinion that New York's republican delegation to Minneapolis will go uninstructed. Once in convention with the timber on view, a selection can be made which ought easily to command the united support of the party.

In a recent Minnesota decision it was held by the court that a municipal corporation had no power to grant an exclusive franchise, so as to disable the corporation for a period of thirty years from itself establishing a system of water works.

Mr. A. Miller has sold to Wellington W. Cummer a part of lots 10, 11 and 12, on Coit & Curtis' plat, for \$20,000.

LATE AMUSEMENTS.

Powers—Lillian Kennedy. Lillian Kennedy was greeted by a large audience last evening in "She Couldn't Marry Three." This play is well balanced between the pathetic and the humorous. The plot has the virtue of originality, and there is sufficient action to keep the audience's attention and interest. The love and heart interest predominates at all times, and sympathy and laughter were frequently expressed by the audience. Miss Kennedy, who is the bright, charming girl, is gifted with much that is pathetic, and easily plays upon the emotions, while her singing, dancing and flashes of merriment are full of sunshine and vivacity. Her acting evinces conscientiousness and earnestness, and her reception last evening was cordial and friendly. The company was adequate and the play was well staged.

Large audiences saw the Ida Van Cortlandt company at Redmond's yesterday afternoon and evening in "The Honey Moon" and "The Law Breakers." The engagement was a success, artistically and financially. Such has always been the record of Miss Van Cortlandt in this city.

Musical Mention. The concert of the Oratorio society on Tuesday evening last at Chapel hall was the most charming of all their efforts. A large audience greeted the society, in spite of the stormy night. The great tenor, Whitney Mockridge, was at his best. His singing was superb, and in the solo, "I Thine," was the finest vocal effort probably ever heard in Grand Rapids, and he held the audience spell bound. Nor did our local singers fail to do credit to themselves. Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Peterson and Mr. Campbell all did their parts well and sustained their high reputation as vocalists, especially Mr. Campbell in his charming little encore song. The chorus was at a high mark of excellence and that they sang the difficult choruses magnificently, shows the efficiency of Mr. Mockridge as a chorus conductor. Their last standing was a subject of much comment, and thus the Oratorio society and their able director have added another triumph.

Mr. George Henschel and his charming wife, the two greatest vocalists of the age, will be entertained by Mr. and

Mrs. F. M. Davis on the occasion of their visit here, May 23, when they give one of their lovely song recitals in Hartman's hall. Mrs. Henschel is an old friend of Director Mockridge. The Western Michigan College Conservatory faculty is preparing for a musical concert to be given at Muskegon in about three weeks.

Professor Wynn, the violinist, and Professor Knapp, the cellist, have been engaged by the Western Michigan College Conservatory.

August Hyllestad, the great pianist from Chicago, is expected in the city this week. A reception will be tendered him.

CONDITION OF ST. MARK'S.

Dr. Jeffrey confirms the statement that it is needy.

The unpleasant fact that the receipts of St. Mark's hospital for the present year will fall far below paying the current expenses is now staring the board of trustees and the congregation in the face. Last year when the annual report was submitted it was shown that the institution had lost between \$3000 and \$4000. This year the indications are that the hospital will come no nearer meeting both ends meet. The situation, to those who have put their whole heart and soul in the work, is discouraging. As to the different agencies which have had a tendency to bring about this state of affairs, and the possible remedy, Miss Dr. Jeffrey said yesterday: "There are many things which I can attribute to it. I will start at the first. When the hospital was first opened for service, there was no endowment fund. Citizens and business men donated liberally in furnishing the rooms and the equipment, but for the current expenses above specified, and to appoint members of the new congressional committee from among the wealthy may have been by reason of resignation, removal or non-representation upon the congressional committee of office."

H. M. Duffield of Detroit for the First Congressional district. H. L. Stoetzel of Platt Rock for the Second Congressional district. C. L. Eaton of Paw Paw for the Fourth Congressional district. Dwight G. of Grand Rapids for the Fifth Congressional district. L. C. of Port Huron for the Seventh Congressional district. H. W. of Saginaw (E. J.) for the Eighth Congressional district. H. W. of Eastlake for the Ninth Congressional district. C. A. of Bay City for the Tenth Congressional district. Wm. F. of Muskegon for the Eleventh Congressional district. Wm. F. of Lansing for the Twelfth Congressional district.

The district conventions will each elect two delegates and two alternate delegates to the republican national convention, and must be held with not less than twenty days before the meeting of the national convention. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the district convention, each delegate will be entitled to one delegate for each vote the total vote cast for governor at the last election. Each delegate will be entitled to one delegate for every fraction amounting to 30, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate. Under the resolution 1888 no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who did not reside in the county he represents.

Delegates from each congressional district are requested to meet at caucus at 11 o'clock a. m. on the day of convention and elect delegates to the state convention for confirmation. Two members of the state central committee, one vice president, one secretary, one member each of the committee on credentials, "permanent organization and order of business," and for such other business as they may see fit.

At the various county and members of their county committee for the ensuing two years. The delegates to the state convention will be elected in this convention. In order that early and systematic work may be begun and the delegates to the state convention, and a list of names and addresses of delegates to this convention, is forwarded to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich.

On June 23, 1880, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich., by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates to the state convention in the state convention of their respective counties.

WILLIAM R. BATES, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Men Who Wore the Gray Gather at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The convention of confederate veterans was opened at Washington Artillery hall on Friday at 11 a. m. by Gen. Behan, who made a brief and eloquent address welcoming the delegates. Mayor Shakespeare was introduced to the meeting by Gen. Behan. A round of applause greeted the mayor's appearance. His honor welcomed the pleasure of the citizens at extending to the delegates the hospitality of the city.

Gen. J. B. Gordon was next introduced and was greeted by tremendous applause. Gen. Gordon, in loud, resonant voice, said: "Two thoughts impress me as I stand here: First, the abounding wealth of kindness and affection extended to us by this glorious people; and, second, our poverty of words to express our gratitude. Here are gathered from all parts of the south grizzled veterans of one memorable and forever important conflict." Gen. Gordon spoke of Lee, of Hood, and of others, and caused the veterans to demonstrate their vigorous appreciation of his eloquence. He next spoke of the valor and loyalty of the confederates. "The old flag has been buried for ever, the cause of separate national existence lives now only as a memory. Old things have passed and a new era has come and now we are all American citizens." Gen. Gordon concluded his speech, took the chair and called to order the convention of United Confederate Veterans.

Several resolutions were offered and they were referred to the committee on resolutions. A resolution was offered by Gen. Gordon as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the late confederate states grant pensions and other benefits to the widows of the president of said confederate states, and we earnestly recommend to the legislature of the following states to vote for an act to that effect: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Missouri.

On motion of Col. Mullen, of Mississippi, the resolution was not referred to the committee on resolutions, but was unanimously adopted on suspension of the rules.

UNDER THE GUILLOTINE.

Executed for the Murder of Harriet Dillard.

PARIS, April 9.—Léon Anastasy, the murderer of Harriet Dillard, was executed at 5:15 o'clock a. m. When notified by the officials at 5 o'clock of his approaching execution Léon Anastasy arose, dressed himself without assistance, and made a confession to Abbe Valadier, who had been his spiritual attendant since his condemnation. Anastasy was greatly pained, but he showed no signs of fear, and walked with a steady step to the guillotine. He submitted quietly to the

execution, and the knife did its work swiftly and thoroughly. Everything was over at 5:25 o'clock. The father of Anastasy claimed his body, with the view of having a special examination of the head to prove that the murderer had suffered from cerebral troubles. The authorities, however, refused to permit a special post-mortem examination to be held.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN MARCH.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The fire losses of the United States and Canada amounted to the sum of \$10,448,000 during the month of March, against \$12,540,750 in March, 1891. The losses during the first three months of this year were \$35,138,900, against \$32,995,150 in the same time last year.

TO ENTERTAIN THE VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The bill appropriating \$100,000 for entertaining the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R. was passed in the senate yesterday. Bills were also passed to establish sub-ports of entry at Ashland and Superior, Wis. Adjourned to the 11th.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Orange blossoms for weddings are of comparatively modern adoption. The Saracen brides used to wear them as emblems and the custom was probably introduced by the crusaders on their return from the Holy Land.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist.

Fontaine street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 31 Campbell street, services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street. Second street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 212 Fontaine street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Calvary Baptist church, corner Iowa street and Sixth avenue—James S. Smith, pastor. No. 104 Broadway street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

West street—John Heritage, pastor. No. 254 West street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Berean Mission—Corner North and Fifth streets—Henry Nelson, pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Emmanuel Mission, College avenue, near East street—W. C. Shepherd, pastor. No. 102 Broadway street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Sixth street Baptist mission, now holding services in the Wesleyan Methodist church, corner Sixth and Broadway streets. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Methodist Episcopal. Second street church—Jas. W. Reid, pastor. No. 10 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Division street—A. M. Gould, pastor. No. 66 Division street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Joy Memorial M. E. church, West Broadway street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

East street—Wm. Denman, pastor. No. 21 Henry street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

African M. E. on Spring street, near Bartlett street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Plaintiff street—M. E. church—Rev. W. A. Frye, pastor. No. 4 Madison street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Amos M. E. church, corner Third and Ninth streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

East street—Wm. Denman, pastor. No. 21 Henry street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Second Reformed, Bowditch street, near 1st—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Third Reformed, corner Central and Hennepin streets—A. Krickard, pastor, corner East and Hennepin streets. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Fourth Reformed, Iowa street, near Coldbrook—P. B. Bunn, pastor. No. 55 Iowa street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Fifth Reformed, Carpenter street—A. Bunn, pastor. No. 35 Carpenter street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

seventh and Iowa streets—J. A. Hale, pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Logan street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Spring street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Holland Christian Reformed—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Church of Christ. Church of Christ, corner Lyon and Barclay streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Immanuel—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, Broadway between First and Second streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Swedish Lutheran, corner Valley and Court—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, Mt. Vernon street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

First, corner Spring and First streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Westminster, corner Lawrence and Island streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Immanuel, on Madison avenue, south of Hill street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Mission Wood West Broadway—Thomas A. Smith, pastor. No. 212 Broadway street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Holland Reformed, Turner street between Eleventh and Broadway—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Holland Reformed, corner Broadway and Second streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

United Brethren, corner Broadway and Second streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

United Brethren, corner Broadway and Second streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

Free Methodist, services held in hall on corner of Spring and West Bridge streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. Andrew's Catholic, Madison street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. Joseph's, East Broadway street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. James', West Bridge street—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. Mary's, corner Turner and First streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.

St. John's, corner Turner and First streets—J. L. Jackson, D. D. pastor. No. 101 Turner street. Services 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 12 m. M. S. Crosby, No. 212 Fontaine street.